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new trail

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In this issue, a new Chancellor and President are installed into office . . . David Norwood examines recent developments in the physical campus and decides that "new" can also mean "beautiful". . . . William Thorsell suggests more activity in the application of knowledge . . . and Alan E. Cameron reminisces about his years as a professorial denizen of the old residences.

new trail

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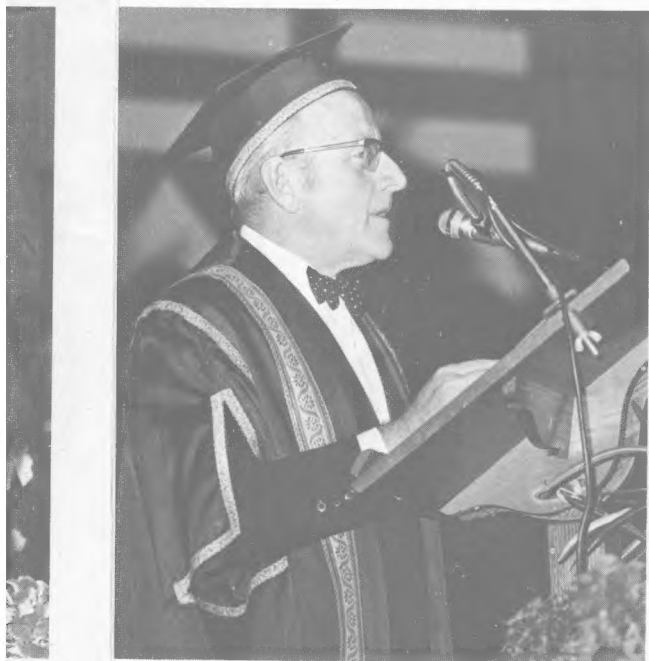


a new Chancellor and a new President



On a pleasant autumn evening, September 18, The University of Alberta watched the double installation of its tenth Chancellor, Ron Dalby, and eighth President, Harry Gunning. Ron Dalby is a graduate of the University [BSc(Eng)'52], an engineer, director of an international utilities corporation, and the father of two sons attending the University. Harry Gunning is a chemist of international reputation, for seventeen years Chairman of the University's Chemistry Department, and a respected University administrator. Both men are enthusiastic and unshakable optimists, both are humanists, and both foresee a whole new era for the University and the province.

(Below, left) Alberta's new Lieutenant Governor, the Right Honourable Ralph G. Steinbauer, in his role as Official Visitor to the University, administers the oath of office to Chancellor Dalby, while Provost A.A. Ryan invests him with the Chancellor's robes. *(Below, centre)* President Gunning addresses the assembly. *(Left)* Premier Peter Lougheed as guest speaker discusses government-university relations. *(Below, right)* A new Lieutenant Governor, a new Chancellor, and a new President.





the construction that was... and is

Text and Photos by D.C. Norwood

On an early spring day in 1967, a prominent visitor to The University of Alberta, on being shown the campus, remarked, "you know, this is going to be one hell of a nice place—if it ever gets finished." He spoke—how emphatically he'll never know—for countless numbers of University students and staff who were wondering, indeed, if the place ever would be finished.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, soaring enrolments necessitated the construction of newer, larger facilities, and thousands of University of Alberta students literally plodded to their degrees through a sea of mud. They detoured around excavations, climbed over makeshift bridges, splashed through—and occasionally fell into—numerous small bodies of water. Where there wasn't a building going up there seemed to be a tunnel going down. In short, the campus from which these students graduated bore little resemblance to the one they had first seen as freshmen.

It is difficult to pinpoint an exact starting date of the construction activity, although students on campus at the time tend to associate it all with the Tory Building, which was a gaping hole in the ground in the spring of 1965. Other buildings and facilities quickly followed: by 1968 the massive Biological Sciences Centre was rising along the northern edge of the campus, the imposing Clinical Sciences Building was under construction just south of the University Hospital, and in between few areas were untouched.

Construction apparently slowed in the early 1970s, but this may have been more from the perspective of planning than from the point of view of real events. The Law Centre; the first two phases of the Medical Sciences Centre; a major addition to the Physical Education Centre; the Housing Union Building "HUB," owned and operated by the Students' Union; the Fine Arts Centre (first phase); a second building for the Chemistry Centre; the Humanities and Social Sciences Library ("Rutherford North"); the Humanities Centre; a substantial addition to the Education Centre; the Mechanical Engineering Building; the Windsor Car Park (complete with rooftop tennis court); numerous service and utilities tunnels: all these have appeared since 1970.

By late 1972, the dust literally was clearing. Greatly reduced capital budgets and an apparently stabilizing student population brought a virtual hiatus in construction. All that was left, it seemed, was to finish those projects underway, and that would be that.

To the casual observer, the campus closely resembled a bomb site. The buildings were completed, certainly; but they stood amidst desolation. Where there had been trees and grass there seemed to be either mud or parched earth, depending on

the weather. The campus was a bleak place, looking altogether too much like a model of progress which had incorporated all the wrong emphases.

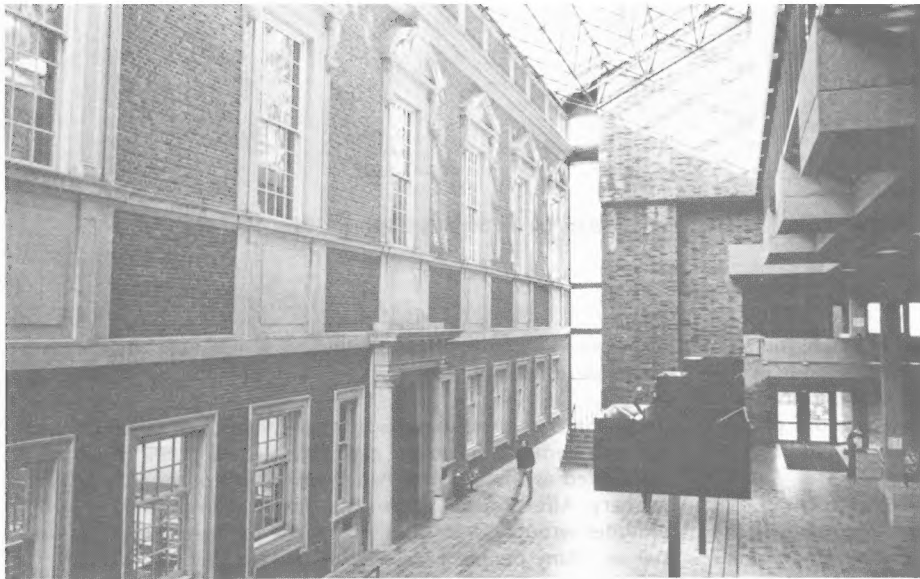
Toward the end of November 1972, however, plans were announced which would create a "living environment" comprising the entire University. Devised by the Toronto firm of Hough Stansbury and Associates (whose credits include Ontario Place and the impressive Scarborough campus of the University of Toronto) the landscaping plan promised a striking change in the appearance of The University of Alberta campus.

The Hough Stansbury plan co-ordinates with the University's long range general development plan (the so-called Diamond-Myers plan, adopted in 1969), which envisioned a system of closely connected or interconnected buildings. In consequence, landscaping had to depart from that found on most university campuses. As Hough Stansbury put it, The University of Alberta "can no longer be considered in the traditional way: as a campus where buildings are set apart from each other by large expanses of lawn and trees."

The Hough Stansbury plan was little more than an honest appraisal of the situation as it stood. The physical constraints on the University's boundaries were real enough; there was very little room for outward expansion. In addition, many buildings already existed where there once had been treed and lawned expanses.

Yet this was not to say that green spaces would be eradicated





altogether. In fact, as the Hough Stansbury plan saw it, the interesting areas created by connections between buildings could be used as meeting places, and academic teaching-learning spaces. Larger recreation and "visual" space was included as well. In short, the landscape plan was unique; it was evolved and designed for The University of Alberta, to make it a more total environment for all who use its facilities.

People won out over cars on the campus. Those who roamed the University a decade or more ago will remember the ease with which one could reach almost any building by car. Today, people walk or cycle. More than one former parking lot and road is now a tree-lined walk with benches and grassy areas.

Trees—or lack of them—are solid testimony to the age and physical well-being of a campus. During the initial stages of the University's construction boom, trees were randomly bulldozed to make way for new buildings. This wanton, mindless destruction was halted when staff and students alike threatened to tie themselves to all endangered trees, promising that if the trees had to go, so did they. Since that time few trees have been destroyed, and many of those which could not stay in their original locations were transplanted. As a result the campus does not have the look of a new housing subdivision. Young and old trees are mixed together and, with the new walks, there is an atmosphere of tranquility, a most desirable effect on a crowded campus.

The new buildings help to contribute to that tranquility.

Rutherford North—the Humanities and Social Sciences Library—is strikingly modern yet not at all incongruous with Rutherford South (the old Rutherford Library), to which it is joined. The dignified front façade of the original building has been preserved intact; it is part of a huge, five-storey galleria which connects the two libraries. The Humanities Centre, the Fine Arts Centre, and the Law Centre, all of them in North Garneau, are low-profile edifices, blending with surroundings which in large part have been created for them by the landscapers. Each centre was designed for the particular academic and social milieu it would house, and the results are impressive. A tiered, interior court dominates the Humanities Centre; it is hung with silk banners painted by artist Takao Tanabe, of Vancouver. The Fine Arts Centre, part of which stands on the site of the old Tuck Shop, has interior walls which permit almost the entire building to become an art gallery.

The landscaping work is far from complete. When, and if, the sodding, planting, and earthmoving is finished, there will be that much more to maintain, to keep looking fresh. Yet it is unlikely that "the place" ever will be totally finished; there are always new surprises awaiting us. For example, rumors have been circulating for some time now about the creation of a pond at the north end of the Quad, near the V-Wing. Now I've just looked up from my typewriter out the window (in Assiniboia Hall), and I've noticed that they've begun bulldozing the lawn in that vicinity. . . .



Clockwise from upper left: the finishing touches are applied to a bench in front of the Civil Engineering Building, which once housed the entire Faculty of Engineering; a spacious galleria joins Rutherford South (left), housing the School of Library Science, with Rutherford North (right), the Humanities and Social Sciences library; the huge Biological Sciences Centre faces a broad landscaped area along Saskatchewan Drive; the "new" Arts Courtyard, with Rutherford North on the left, as seen from the Housing Union Building (HUB), which sits astride 112 Street, running underneath the building. The cover shows the controversial, unusual Mechanical Engineering Building under construction in 1971 (photo by Forrest Bard).

William Horsell

Now for the Application of Knowledge

The expansion and transmission of knowledge, research and teaching, have long been accepted as the prime functions of universities. It has never been widely assumed that universities should be oriented to the application of knowledge, this phrase rarely appearing in definitions of universities. Its addition is timely.

In the first place, universities themselves could directly benefit. It is ironic how we fail to apply knowledge generated within our walls to our own affairs. For example, the importance of peer-group relations to the learning experience is well understood by educational and social psychologists. Shared experiences among students not only stimulate a dynamic process of collective learning (that is, learning from each other), they reduce alienation and loneliness among students who find themselves isolated within a large institution. Some of the really priceless college experiences depend on the growth of close friendships. The creation of healthy peer-group relations is terribly important to the creation of a good university.

Yet at many of our universities these very same principles are taught to large classrooms of bored, alienated students. The knowledge is transmitted, but it is not applied, even in the process of transmission itself! Some of our largest undergraduate programs are structured so that students never visit any of their five weekly classes with the same student colleagues twice. Each course is a distinct peer-group with inevitably limited contact. This situation greatly restricts the development of those shared experiences so important to undergraduate learning. Although this situation is directly under university control, we still fail to utilize our own knowledge in correcting it. Nor do we offer other kinds of non-course learning experiences for our students. We are, in fact, operating below the state of knowledge in ways that students are adept at seeing, so we sometimes operate in mockery of ourselves.

Beyond our own affairs, we generally leave to informal processes the application of university expertise for other peoples' benefit. Our graduates bring knowledge to their employers. Our staff act as consultants to government and business. These are effective means but they could certainly be supplemented to considerable public benefit by other approaches.

Expanding first on informal approaches, our academic staff could exploit the benefits of their individual tenure more often for creative social criticism. We have several valuable social critics at The University of Alberta but they are few in proportion to the total academic staff size and it is unclear that they are highly valued. Tenure is granted by society in part in the expectation that job security will encourage creative social criticism. Job security probably does, but the staff reward system does not. There is also the disturbing possibility that our staff has little to say. Nevertheless, we need to develop a habit and reputation for individual social criticism. This too is a useful application of knowledge.

There are other more formal strategies at our disposal but before suggesting some I think it important to clarify one issue. During the 1960s there was an apparently general conviction that universities—or education—could solve many of our most pressing social problems. In particular, it was felt that an expanded system of advanced education would provide social mobility to many people who traditionally had lacked it, and reduce social inequalities and conflict. Universities had an

incentive to support this claim and, at a minimum, they did not question it, riding the crest of this opinion to considerable benefit.

By the end of the decade it seemed clear that universities had no such generalized power and students and public alike responded as though they had been victims of the great training robbery. Affection for universities dissolved into punitive attitudes wrought with questions about the value of universities *per se*. Many people have now concluded that universities should stick to research and teaching. Some universities clearly welcome this lowering of public expectations.

I think it wrong to conclude that universities cannot help to solve our most pressing public problems. True, they cannot change our entire social structure in the short run—much more powerful forces are at work there. But by organizing resources and limiting their goals they can certainly contribute to the solution of pressing problems. With a better understanding of the university's proper role and abilities, there is no reason to draw back from claims that the university can be directly useful to society in the short run. These are legitimate and perhaps even morally necessary claims.

If we recognize the application of knowledge as an important and legitimate function, we should rely on more than informal processes to perform it, and we are starting to respond. We already have a joint committee with the City of Edmonton in the hope of applying university expertise more effectively to urban problems.

There is also discussion about organizing independent groups of our own staff to analyze major public policy issues in Alberta—generating information, outlining policy alternatives and preferences. We could also support public forums, lectures, conferences and television programs on matters of importance, perhaps with an orientation to futurology, an area in which universities are particularly suited to make an important contribution. We could initiate a series of community-oriented publications of use to lay people without normal access to our university expertise. The possibilities are many.

Combined with more encouragement to individual faculty involvement in public affairs, an organized approach would round out our major contribution made in the form of well-educated graduates. A recognized emphasis on the application of knowledge is a maturing step for any university to take, and one the government should financially support. It is an emphasis The University of Alberta can and should be permitted to sustain.



Evergreen walls and panning for gold

Alan E. Cameron, who was a professor of Mining and Metallurgy at The University of Alberta before World War I and from 1919 to 1937, wrote us a delightful letter this summer in response to a *Trail* article on Pembina Hall. Dr. Cameron's memories of life in the old residences evoked pleasant visions of a younger, more personal campus (in fact, the suite to which he brought his bride in Assiniboia Hall is directly beneath the *New Trail* offices). We think they might bring happy memories to some of our other readers, too. (Dr. Cameron moved east in 1937 as Deputy Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia; he and Mrs. Cameron now live in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.)

First I must thank you for the *New Trail* which is arriving regularly. I was delighted to read in the June issue that Pembina is to be spared and renovated and maybe Athabasca and Assiniboia, also. Mrs. Cameron and I have fond recollections of those buildings.

Sixty years ago this September I joined the staff of the University to start the courses in Mining Engineering. I was allotted a room in the 'Bachelor Staff' quarters, the first floor of the East Wing of Assiniboia. Others in residence at that time included I. F. Morrison and Max Fife of Civil Engineering, H. J. Macleod starting Electrical Engineering, J. A. Kelso starting the Office of Provincial Analyst, and two 'grass widowers', Fairley of Classics and Woodhead of History (?). Athabasca was mostly Administration and Lecture rooms but three 'bachelors' had their rooms on the top floor, Stanley Fife, A.L. Burt and J.A. MacEachren.

Pembina was under construction but the basement was ready and Kelso was establishing his analytical labs, including, of course, a small Assay furnace for the determination of gold in ores, very necessary equipment for instruction in Mining. I took over an adjacent room and equipped it with two sets of washtub, pail and gold pan. You could always find some gold in the bars of the Saskatchewan river between the High and Low Level bridges. I got a horse and wagon, with teamster, from Dean Howes of Agriculture, and the first class and I went down to a spot near the Low Level bridge where there was an abandoned gold dredge and loaded up with the finer gravel and sand from about three yards. We took it back to Pembina and industriously 'panned' it in the tubs collecting the gold with a little of Kelso's mercury. After retorting the mercury we finished off in the Assay Lab furnace to collect our first pure gold, about 10 cents' worth at the then value of gold, \$20.67 per ounce. The first

laboratory experiment in Mining Engineering. We proudly announced that there might be 3 cents' worth of gold in a cubic yard of those gravels when the coarse material was included.

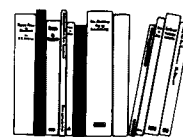
Pembina must have been completed early that winter but too late for student occupancy. At Christmas Kelso and I moved into the apartment above the front door where we each had a room, shared the bathroom and could get our breakfast if we desired. I got a rug to cover the battleship linoleum floor and a large leather cushioned oak rocking chair. I was settled!! How long? I don't remember but it Pembina opened for students in the fall of '15 I must have moved out that summer, presumably back to the 'Bachelors Quarters' in Assiniboia. We did move the Lab's to the South Laboratory building that summer.

Came Christmas '15 and I went home to Ottawa and persuaded my only love to return with me. When she said "yes" I wired Max Fife to find us accommodation. There were no long distance telephones in those days but a "night lettergram" by telegraph was good for 50 words for a dollar. He replied that the two room apartment over the front door of Assiniboia was available but would have to be redecorated. We could have the first floor of the north wing of Athabasca until it was ready. So about January 10th I installed my bride in an eight room apartment with three bath 'ensembles' all in one large room!! All rooms were furnished with one bed, one chest of drawers, one bookcase, one desk and two straight chairs. We parked the spare furniture in the north rooms, acquire a three burner oil stove with removable oven which could cover two burners, and a can of kerosene for our kitchen. We put two desks and chairs in the next room for our dining room and put the rocking chair and rug from Pembina in the south east corner room as basic furniture for our living room. That left two single bedrooms for the bride and groom.

Later in January the apartment in Assiniboia was ready, a beautiful evergreen green on all walls. When our furniture arrived from Ottawa we found that Mrs. Cameron's mother had had it recovered in green. So we started our wedded life together a green couple in green surroundings. October '16 showed no students registered for Mining Engineering so at Christmas we 'folded our tents and quietly slipped away', parking our furniture in the basement under Convocation Hall. Three years later, September '19 we returned to occupy the little apartment again, now changed to a sober 'tan'. In the meantime there had been an addition to the family so in October '20 we said goodbye to Assiniboia and moved to a home of our own in the Garneau.

Is it any wonder we have fond recollections of Athabasca, Assiniboia and Pembina?

Alan E. Cameron



Books
by Staff and Graduates

John J. Barr, MA'65, *Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of Social Credit*. McClelland and Stewart, 1974. In the words of the author, this book "tries to strip away the legends that have surrounded Social Credit far too long and to show what it was really like and how it held—then finally lost—its power." The party's history is traced from its rise during the early years of the Depression, through the years of Ernest Manning's leadership, to the party's last stand under Harry Strom between 1969 and 1971.

R.L. Gordon, BA'48, *The River Gets Wider*. Fitzhenry and Whiteside Limited, Toronto, 1974.

A highly acclaimed first novel, this has been chosen by the Book of the Month Club as a Featured Alternate in Canada. It explores the enigmatic life of a prominent Canadian, through the remembrances of his family, friends, and associates, from his youth in Edmonton to his career as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to his trial for murder, with the overriding question: is he as high principled as he seems, or is he a charlatan, seduced by the idea of power?

After twenty years as Headmaster at St. John's-Ravenscourt school for boys in Winnipeg, Dick Gordon has decided to devote his full time to writing. He now lives in Summerland, British Columbia, and has had another novel accepted for publication.

W.C. Taylor, *The Snows of Yesteryear*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited, Toronto, 1974.

This is a biography of J. Norman Collie, mountainer and early explorer of the Canadian Rockies. It contains many photographs not previously published and seven maps prepared by Lillian Wonders, Sessional Lecturer in the Department of Geography. Dr. Taylor is Professor of Paediatrics at the University.

Christopher Williams, *Craftsmen of Necessity*. Random House, New York, 1974.

Described by the publishers as "a handbook and a philosophical plea," the book focuses on the indigenous design the author found in various societies around the world where only materials available in the immediate environment are used. Christopher Williams is a graduate student in the Industrial Design Division of the Department of Art and Design. The text is illustrated throughout by photographs taken by his wife, Charlotte Williams.

alumni notes

'24 **Douglas Harkness, BA**, has been named by Premier Lougheed to serve as chairman of the board of governors of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute.

'33 **W.R. Craig, BSc(Eng)**, has announced his retirement from B.C. Sugar Refining Company Limited. Mr Craig joined the company in 1935 and has served as chief engineer since 1951.

'35 Retirement for mining engineer **Gerald M. Smith, BSc(Eng)**, of Copper Cliff, Ontario, means an opportunity to see how the industry operates on the other side of the world. Mr. Smith has taken his expertise to the Philippines on a voluntary assignment for Canadian Executive Service Overseas.

'36 Also halfway around the world, more than 14 hours from Edmonton, a group of office workers is performing a job begun six months ago. After five and one-half months with the staff of Development Securities Limited, **Allan McTavish, BCom**, is helping workers in Malaysia standardize their financial management techniques. In 1972 the Cree Indian band at Sturgeon Lake decided to invest the profits from its hog farm and oil operation in a recreational development scheme. Essential to the plan, which would employ many of the reserve's 600 people, is business expertise, such as that of **Rodney Pike, BA**, who is one of six retired and semi-retired businessmen in Alberta working on projects designed to make the economy of the reserve self-sustaining.

'39 **O.A. Erdman, BSc**, has been appointed senior exploration advisor with Gulf Oil Canada.

'41 **Alex Smith, QC, LLB**, Professor Emeritus of Law, whose portrait in oil and bust in bronze were presented to the Faculty of Law in November 1973 by the Law Society of Alberta and the Law Class of 1950 respectively, was granted an honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Queen's University at its spring convocation.

'45 Retired Edmonton school principal **H.E. "Herb" Shacker, BSc**, was a guest of honor at a recent citizen's appreciation night. The University of Guelph's horticultural science department has a new chairman, Professor **Ib Nonnecke, BSc(Ag)**.

'47 Gulf Oil Canada has announced the appointment of **Maurice Spot, BSc(Eng)** as manager of maintenance and engineering at its Edmonton refinery.

'48 **Gerald D. Fasman, BSc**, Rosenfield professor of biochemistry, Brandeis University, Mass., has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to study control mechanisms of genetic expression.

'49 **C. Les Usher, BSc(Ag)**, Alberta's deputy minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, has been named president-elect of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

'50 **Norman Orr, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president, operations, for Chieftain Development Company. **Henry J. Powers, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed a member of the Alberta Assessment Appeal Board, Department of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton. **Kenneth Boyd, BA**, is chairman of Alberta's new land compensation board, established by legislation under the Expropriation Act to replace the surface rights board, and to fix compensation for land expropriations.

'51 **Helen Huston, MD**, a medical missionary who serves a 25-bed mountain hospital in Nepal, is now on leave in Canada. The *United Church Observer* in its July edition featured the work of Dr. Huston in an article entitled

"Nepal—Our Most Unusual Mission." Price Company Limited has appointed **Gerald L. Colborne, BSc**, as vice-president, mineral resources division.

'52 **Donald C. Hobbs, BSc(Pharm)**, is one of two new managers named to the drug metabolism department of Pfizer Control Research laboratories at Groton, Connecticut.

'53 **Judd Buchanan, BA**, has been appointed Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

'54 After 11 years of making law in the legislature, independent MLA **Jim Henderson, BCom**, has embarked on a course that could lead to his practising law in Alberta. He is one of 170 first-year law students enrolled this year. **S.N. Odynak, BEd**, has been appointed associate deputy minister for the newly-established support services division of the Alberta Department of Education. Dr. Odynak has been with the department since 1967.

'55 **Keith Penner, BA**, has been re-elected for a third term to the House of Commons as the Liberal Member of Parliament for the federal constituency of Thunder Bay.

'56 **George L. Brown, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed manager, customer service, Northwestern Utilities Limited, Edmonton. **Ralph Evans, BSc(Eng)**, has been promoted to manager, oil sands department, of the Energy Resources Conservation Board. Confrere **Jack Bray, BSc(Eng)**, has been elevated from assistant manager to manager of the oil department with the same board. **T.W. Fraser Russell, BSc(Eng)**, a member of the chemical engineering faculty at the University of Delaware since 1964, has been named associate dean of that university's college of engineering.

'57 Union Gas has announced the appointment of **F.M. Edgell, BSc(Eng)**, as vice-president, marketing and sales. **C.A. (Andy) Barnes, BSc(Eng)**, is general manager of the Strathcona Land Co-op, Edmonton.

'60 **K.A. Hamman, BSc(Eng)** is now vice-president of operations with Stanley Associates Engineering. **Ray E. Leppard, BD**, was inducted recently as minister of Kirk United Church, Edmonton. **H.A. Berg, BSc(Eng)**, is superintendent of operations with Gulf Oil Canada.

J.R. Gunderson, BSc(Eng), is regional superintendent of aeronautical engineering with Transport Canada's Western Region. Trans Mountain Pipe Line has **Glen A. Irving, LLB**, as secretary.

'61 **Claire W. Williamson, BSc**, has been appointed chief geologist of Wainoco Oil Limited.

'62 **Guenther Riedel, BSc(Ag)**, is chief of the National Microbiological Monitoring laboratory in Halifax.

'63 **R.A. Nemeth, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed vice-president of Gulf Interstate Engineering Company Limited.

'65 **Bob Dunbar, BSc(Eng)**, is now senior oil sands engineer with the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

'66 **Grant MacEwan, LL.D**, former Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, is teaching a year-long history course about the exploration and settlement of the prairies at The University of Calgary.

'67 **Kenneth G. Kellough, BSc**, will teach in the Netherlands for the next two years at a Canadian Armed forces school. **Robert Wanzel, BPE**, has been appointed chairman of the sports administration department at Laurentian

University with responsibility for degree courses in sports administration.

'68 **Dwight Karren, BSc(Eng)**, a specialist in animal genetics, has been appointed regional provincial livestock supervisor at Red Deer.

Doug Janssen, BA, a social worker with the Alberta Department of Health and Social Development, has taken up residence in Vermilion. **Myron Bjorge, BSc(Ag)**, is a range management specialist in southwestern Alberta.

'69 **Doug Brimacombe, BA**, is sports co-ordinator and program director at Port Alberni's Echo Center which serves 30,000 people.

Michael J. Malmberg, BSc(Ag), has been appointed district deputy agriculturist at Kamloops, B.C.

'71 **Valerie A. Chatten, LLB**, is now Alberta associate counsel with Genstar-BACM. **George G. Pearson, MSc**, has been appointed director of policy development and planning for the British Columbia Department of Agriculture.

Ron Sera, BSc(Ag), is co-ordinator of technical and field staff publications, British Columbia Department of Agriculture. **Barbara Goin, BA**, is an associate of Project Antilles which takes volunteer workers to the Caribbean, not just to work with the people there but to live among them, then return to Canada to talk about what they have seen and experienced. **R.B. Newell, PhD(Chem Eng)**, has recently joined Monash University in Melbourne, Australia as a lecturer in chemical engineering.

'72 **C.P. Van Nostrand, MD**, has received a \$1,000 grant from G.D. Searle and Company of Canada to assist in studies of arterial hypertension. **Wayne Shortt, BD**, has been inducted as minister of Ottewell United Church, Edmonton. **Susan Nattrass, BPE**, won the gold medal in the ladies' trap event at the world shooting championships in Berne, Switzerland. **Sister Mary Theresa Gavin, PhD(Elem Ed)**, is the newly elected provincial superior of the Sisters of Charity. **Barbara J. McKernan, BA (RecAdmin)**, is recreation therapist at Rosehaven, Camrose.

'73 **Ron Bjorge, BSc**, is involved in an unusual fish and wildlife branch project, trapping and tagging skunks in a 50-square-mile study area south of Tofield.

Deaths

Robert T. Hollies, BSc'20, treasurer of the alumni committee that raised funds for the Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall.

Margaret Jean Lees, Nu(Dip)'29, in Edmonton.

Ruth Wotherspoon, BA'33, as result of a motorcycle-car accident, in Edmonton.

Stuart M. Bolton, BSc(Eng)'40, a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba, in Winnipeg.

H. Graeme Steed, DDS'41, in Nelson, B.C.

George B.T. Clarke, DDS'48, active in dental health education, in Edmonton.

G.R. "Dick" Crawford, BSc(Ag)'50, livestock services director with Federated Co-operatives Limited, in Saskatoon.

William J. Stainton, LLB'51, a crown counsel 1957, in Edmonton.

Harry Meronek, BSc(Eng)'51, chairman of the steering committee of the Farm Implement Manufacturing Association of Manitoba, in Winnipeg.

Gerald P. Kennie, BA'68, in North Vancouver. **Alan C. Arnold, BA'69**, in Edmonton.